FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 041 *1 March 1985*

BULGARIA

Beneficial Turkish Agricultural Cooperation Noted [OTECHESTVEN FRONT 27 Feb] C 1
Youth, Churches Join in National Peace Movement C 1
Lukanov, Cuban Official Discuss Joint Production [Havana] C 2
Zhivkov Speech at Muhri Award Ceremony 25 Feb] [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Feb] C 2
Stanishev Meets Palestinian CP Politburo Member C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

History of Victorious February Outlined D 1
PRC's 'Open Door' to Western Capital Viewed D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED, SPD Officials Resume Chemical Weapons Talks E 1
'Significant Advances' Reported [DPA] E 1
Honecker Confers With Iraqi Interior Minister E 2
Briefs: Cranes for USSR; Vietnam Shipping Protocol E 2

HUNGARY

Cocom Said To Restrict Trade With Sweden F 1

POLAND

Sejm Justice Committee Assesses Amnesty Law G 1
PZPR Commission Views Expanded Foreign Relations [TRYBUNA LUDU 26 Feb] G 1
OPZZ's Sudol Views International Cooperation G 3
Official on Price Increase for Flour, Suguar G 4
Urban on Bishop Tokarczuk, Torun Trial Reactions [RZECZPOSPOLITA 25 Feb] G 5
Glemp, in UK, Assesses Church-State Relations G 6
Defense Minister Siwicki Speaks at Party Meeting [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 26 Feb] G 7
Gebala Interviewed on Pensions, Disability Benefits G 7

ROMANIA

Oprea Meets GDR Ministers, Signs Trade Protocol H 1
Foreign Trade Delegation Visiting Kenya H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal Executive Council Discusses Drug Problem	I 1
Nonaligned News Agencies To Expand System	I 1
Dizdarevic Departs UAE; Talks, Results Described	I 2
Returns From Visit	I 3
Italian Interior Minister Meets Planinc, Dolanc	I 3
Planinc Receives Scalfaro	I 3
Dolanc Meets Minister	I 3
Increasing Trade With Poland Discussed	I 4
Assembly Debates Development of Serbia	I 4
Serbia SAWP Notes Clericonationalist 'Offensive'	I 6
Veterans Presidium Views Nationalism, Disunity	I 7
'Change' Noted in Tirana Versions of Shehu Death	I 8
Tehran Comments on Yugoslav Muslims Criticized [Musabasic]	I 8
Contadora Group Backed in Central America Crisis	I 9
Prospects for Geneva Arms Talks Examined	I 10
TANJUG Views 'Offensive' Nature of Space Weapons	I 11
Briefs: Tanker for USSR Fleet; Jordanian Oil-Gas Agreement	I 12

BENEFICIAL TURKISH AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION NOTED

AU281150 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 27 February carries two articles related to Turkey, one about economic relations with Turkey and one about the Turkish Motherland Party's forthcoming congress.

The first is a 700-word article on page 5 by Lyubomir Gabrovski, BTA correspondent, titled "Equal and Mutually Beneficial Cooperation." It mentions last week's talks in Ankara between Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Agro-Industrial Union, and Husnu Dogan Turkey's minister of agriculture, forests, and agrarian issues. During the talks, Gabrovski reports, "the good results of previous cooperation and mutually beneficial relations in the area of agriculture were noted. These results spring from the measures adopted by the two countries' leaders, Todor Zhivkov and Kenan Evren, at their summit meetings, and which relate to the areas of economic and scientific-technological cooperation." Further on Gabrovski describes various "structural changes" in Turkey's agriculture and points out that "All this affords very good conditions for searching for and exchanging experience with other countries." Gabrovski also stressed that "During the talks the two ministers stressed the two countries' interest in further expanding and strengthening relations between agrarian specialists and organizations of the two countries."

Gabrovski also describes the session of the "subcommittee on agriculture of the Bulgarian-Turkish Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation," which also met recently in Ankara. According to him, "The protocol that was signed at the end of the talks, and the results of the talks are a very good basis for strengthening cooperation."

Another article by Lyubomir Gabrovski, titled "Serious Changes Are Not Expected" (page 7, 700 words), deals with the internal political situation of Turkey's leading Motherland Party on the eve of its congress, scheduled to take place on 22-24 March in Ankara. Quoting Turkish newspapers on the subject, Gabrovski maintains that "tension prevails in the party," describing the existence of two factions -- "conservative" and "moderate." In a purely factual manner Gabrovski describes attempts to work out a "middle line," and points out that the "partial agreements that have been reached have not alleviated tension within the party." He maintains that "the prevailing opinion is that the congress will determine which faction will get the upper hand."

YOUTH, CHURCHES JOIN IN NATIONAL PEACE MOVEMENT

AU281829 Sofia BTA in English 1637 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 28 (BTA) -- In 1984 the Bulgarian peace movement took an active part in the struggle for peace in the Balkans, in Europe and worldwide. It contributed to the closing up of the ranks of the anti-war peaceloving forces into a united international front. That was emphasised at the plenary session of the National Peace Committee, held here today.

The active role of the committee and of the national peace movement was stressed in the statements by the participants in the session: representatives of district peace committees and of mass public organizations, outstanding public figures and artists, religious functionaries. They were unanimous in emphasising the determination of the Bulgarian public to work for the planet's peaceful future.

Mr Nikolay Kamov, secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, spoke about the commitment of Bulgaria's young generation to peace, about their desire to live in a world which is not menaced by war and destruction. He also touched on the Bulgarian youths preparation for taking part in the 12th Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

The Bulgarian peoples solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Asia and Africa for freedom and independence was expressed by Gen. Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

On behalf of the Holy Synod, his eminence Bishop Galassy of Kroupsnik assured that the Bulgarian Orthodox Church will persevere in its peacemaking tradition and will continue to support the initiatives of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries to the benefit of peace, for the sake of saving life and human civilisation from the nuclear holococaust.

The Chief Mufti of Moslems in Bulgaria Mr Miran Topchiev observed that the peace drive is gaining important grounds, that the peoples have taken this struggle into their own hands and will uphold it most resolutely. Bulgarian Moslems are fighting for peace and are working for the prosperity of their homeland Bulgaria, he said.

The plenary session adopted a plan for the work of the National Peace Committee in 1985. This year, too, it will be popularizing the proposals for complex effective agreements on the non-militarization of outer space and on nuclear disarmament on earth and will be seeking common grounds on these questions with the various anti-war and anti-missile movements.

LUKANOV, CUBAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS JOINT PRODUCTION

FL271654 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1507 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Vice Minister of Cuba's Ministry of Steelworking Industry Olegario Galan today met in Sofia with Andrey Lukanov, BCP Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the joint Bulgarian-Cuban Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

At the meeting they discussed the possibilities of broadening bilateral production cooperation in machine manufacturing.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT MUHRI AWARD CEREMONY 25 FEB

AU271658 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov at ceremony held on 25 February at the Boyana Residence in Sofia presenting award to Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party]

[Text] Dear Comrade Muhri, I am gratified and happy to accomplish the assignment of presenting you with the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order. This order is an expression of gratitude and respect for the great credit you have earned in consolidating the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for your contribution to the intensification of the fraternal relations existing between the BCP and the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE], as well as to the development of friendship between the Bulgarian and Austrian peoples.

The Communists and working people in our socialist motherland are well acquainted with you and respect you as a fearless fighter against fascism, as a tested and outstanding leader of the Austrian and international communist and workers movement.

More than 4 decades ago, you, Comrade Muhri, adopted the communist ideal and you are still devoting all your creative energies and organizational talent to your people's service, to the service of the workers class and its miltiant vanguard -- the KPOe -- of which you have been the universally recognized and worthy first leader for as long as 20 years.

Under your leadership the Austrian Communists are successfully overcome the serious trials and difficulties, preserving their ideological purity, the cohesion of their ranks, and their party's prestige as a consistent champion fighting for the class interests of the workers and of all working people in your country. The KPOe is firmly holding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, waging a selfless struggle for peace, disarmament, and international security.

Today, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism, as a result of the adventurous attempts of the most aggressive, imperialist circles for military superiority and hegemony in the world, the international situation continues to be dangerously exacerbated and complicated. Mankind is facing a dilemma: either disarmament and life, or an unrestrained arms race, increasing the danger of nuclear death. Today, we need more than ever a unity of action of communists from all countries in the struggle for peace; we need joint actions with all revolutionary, democratic, and peace-loving forces, with all peoples of good will for the sake of this noble and humanitarian cause.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is promoting a consistent and constructive foreign policy in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world. Together with the other countries of the socialist community, our country unrelentingly supports the Soviet peace initiatives and is actively participating in the peacemaking policy of the Warsaw Pact. This is why we wlecome the agreement reached as a result of the constructive approach of the Soviet Union to begin negotiations with the United States on the range of questions pertaining to space and nuclear armaments, including strategic and medium-range arms. The agreement to discuss and resolve these questions in their interrelationship is of basic importance in this respect.

Comrade Muhri, I think you will agree with me when I say that the Bulgarian and Austrian peoples are linked to each other by their relations of traditional friendship and mutual affection, which are deeply rooted in the ancient past. The history of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Austria is long and useful for both countries as well. It is no secret that we Communists are guided by the conviction that dynamic, bilateral cooperation in the economic, cultural, and other spheres represents a mutual interest for both countries and at the same time represents a joint Bulgarian-Austrian contribution to the consolidation of mutual confidence and understanding among all peoples, and to the improvement of the general, political atmosphere on the European Continent.

In presenting the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order, First Class to you, dear Comrade Muhri, with fraternal affection and with all my heart, I wish you many years of health, happiness, and new successes in your highly responsible activities in the struggle of the Austrian Communists for peace, democracy, and social progress, for the triumph or our glorious communist ideals!

Congratulations!

STANISHEV MEETS PALESTINIAN CP POLITBURO MEMBER

AU282051 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia. February 28 (BTA) -- Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met today with Mr Na'im al-Ashhab, member of the Politburo of the Palestinian Communist Party, who is in this country on a brief visit.

At the meeting, which was held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, they voiced concern over the ongoing aggravation of the situation in the Middle East, which poses a threat to world peace. The responsibility for this rests with Israel's ruling circles, most actively backed by the U.S., which persist in their aggression against the Arab countries and peoples, the Palestinian Arab people included. Along with this open aggression, the forces of imperialism and Zionism are trying to extend the Camp David process by involving Jordan and the P.L.O. in it. This is the objective pursued by the so-called "Reagan Plan", which has been rejected by the Arab countries. This is also the goal of the recently concluded Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

It was emphasised that a just and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict and its crucial problem, the Palestinian question, can be achieved only through the implementation of the Soviet proposals of July 19, 1984, and more specifically by the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices with the participation of all parties concerned, including the participation on equal terms by a delegation of the P.L.O., the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

HISTORY OF VICTORIOUS FEBRUARY OUTLINED

AU271728 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 25 February both devote their front-page editorials to the 37th anniversary of "Victorious February." The RUDE PRAVO 1,400-word editorial is published under the headline "To Guard and Develop" while the Bratislava PRAVDA 1,500-word editorial is titled "Faithful to the Legacy of February." In addition, RUDE PRAVO of 22 February marks the February anniversary with a 2,400-word article by Frantisek Havlicek titled "Revolutionary Struggle for Socialism," while Bratislava PRAVDA of 25 February marks the anniversary with a 3,600-word article by Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, titled "Key Event of Our Modern History."

The RUDE PRAVO editorial first assesses the importance of February 1948 as an event that "once and for all eliminated the capitalist order in our country" and opened the way for the "great revolutionary transformations" effected in the CSSR in the last 37 years. It then pays tribute to the "great political maturity" of the then CPCZ leadership, which in 1948 "cashed in on its leading position in society won in the national liberation struggle against fascism." The editorial points out that the February victory was due to the party's ties with the people, to its "ability to convince them of the correctness of its political line, and to its ability to enlist their support." It is also this "firm unity between the party and the people" which RUDE PRAVO views as one of the "lasting legacies" of February 1984. "Without people's trust in the Communist Party's policy," the editorial says, the CPCZ would be unable to "fully exercise its leading role in society."

The RUDE PRAVO editorial also discusses the changes in the life of "working people" brought about in Czechoslovakia since 1948 and the importance of February 1948 for strengthening the country's friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. In conclusion, it says that "guarding and developing the legacy of February" means, above all, "deepening the gains of socialism" and "defending world peace."

The Bratislava PRAVDA editorial calls February 1948 "the most important landmark in the modern history of our nations." It stresses that the revolution was victorious because of "ripe internal objective conditions" and the Gottwald-led CPCZ leadership's "ability to creatively apply the teachings of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions" existing then in Czechoslovakia. It dismisses the claim of "bourgeois falsifiers" that "February was not the culmination of a broad-based, law-governed process but a coincidence in contravention of the Czechoslovak democratic traditions," arguing that it was the "united people" who decided that Czechoslovakia "would never return to the bourgeois order."

Moving on to the current international situation, the Bratislava PRAVDA editorial then says that in the same way as the bourgeoisie tried to thwart the revolution in Czechoslovakia 37 years ago, "international imperialism" today seeks to halt and reverse the "world revolutionary process." Quoting Gromyko's recent election speech in Kaliningrad, the editorial stresses, however, that such a policy has "no prospect."

In conclusion, the Bratislava PRAVDA editorial discusses the major tasks facing the Czechoslovak economy (intensification, greater involvement in socialist economic integration, and more efficient use of the results of research and development) and views their fulfillment as the "revolutionary task" of the present.

The Havlicek article in the 22 February RUDE PRAVO focuses on the international connections of the February 1948 events.

It first reviews the development of the political situation in various parts of Europe after World War II and explains the "favorable conditions" for "democratic and socialist revolutions" in central and southeastern Europe that existed as a result of the "liberating mission of the Soviet Army." Havlicek denies, however, that the emergence of people's democratic regimes in these countries was the "work of Moscow" and describes such claims of "imperialist propaganda" as a "hypocritical lie designed to mutilate historical facts and discredit the law-governed nature of social development."

Havlicek then describes the situation in Czechoslovakia prior to February 1948, focusing on the attempts of "world reaction" to make Czechoslovakia accept the Marshall Plan and thereby "isolate it from the Soviet Union and return it to the path of capitalist development," and on the "sabotage" and "hazardous policy" of the reactionary ministers" in the Czechoslovak Government of those days. He says that it was due to the "determined stand of the Soviet Union and people's democratic states" that the "imperialist circles of the West were not permitted to interfere in Czechoslovak affairs" and that the "attempts of the Czechoslovak counterrevolution were thwarted."

Concluding, Havlicek pays tribute to the international significance of February 1948 as a "proof of the irreversibility of progressive social development and of the invincibility and international validity of the ideas of scientific socialism." The special contribution of "Victorious February," according to Havlicek, was that -- following the October Revolution in backward Russia and people's democratic revolutions in the agrarian or semiagrarian countries of southeastern Europe -- it proved that the people's democratic system cay be victorious also in a "relatively advanced industrial country with longstanding democratic traditions" like Czechoslovakia.

The Snitil article in 25 February Bratislava PRAVDA defines the place of "Victorious February" in the history of the Czechslovak "struggle for national and social liberation." The article describes the course of events leading up to February 1948 and the role played by individual domestic political forces in the events themselves.

It focuses on the continuity between individual "milestones" on the path to the "socialist present" and their impact on the events of February 1948. Snitil deals with the Czechs and Slovaks' disillusionment with the domestic "bourgeoisie" and its Western allies in the wake of the "Munich betrayal" of 1938; with the Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance, and Postwar Cooperation of 12 December 1943; with the Slovak national uprising; with the antifascist resistance of the Czech people; and with the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, viewing all these factors and events as precursors of February 1948.

PRC'S 'OPEN DOOR' TO WESTERN CAPITAL VIEWED

AU271520 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Feb 85 p 6

["(ZR)"-signed Beijing dispatch: "China and Western Capital; the 'Open Door' Policy Continues"]

[Text] Beijing -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang recently declared that the country's coastal zone, inhabited by more than 200 million people, will soon become an "open zone" for foreign enterprises.

By this he confirmed that China intends to continue pursuing its "open door" policy, which promises American and Japanese capital in particular even broader access to the country's economy. This issue is now being assessed by the PRC State Council. The coastal zone would in this way complement the four already existing, so-called special economic zones: the 14 port cities and the island of Haina, which are all similar in character.

Gu Mu, member of the Chinese Government, reported on further prospects for involving Western capital in the Chinese economy at the session of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of People's Representatives (read Parliament). The explication of his report, printed by RENMIN RIBAO, particularly stresses that this policy will be a long-term policy in China. Gu Mu also stated that toward the end of last year, trade agreements to the tune of more than $2 billion were signed in the so-called special economic zones. As follows from the report, it is to be expected that, in the interests of attracting Western investments, China will adopt new laws on so-called joint ventures with other countries and also laws which would encourage the investment of foreign capital to serve China's "four modernizations."

SED, SPD OFFICIALS RESUME CHEMICAL WEAPONS TALKS

LD281753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn, 28 Feb (ADN) -- Members of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Executive Committee in Bonn on Thursday 28 February continued the talks they started in July 1984 on questions concerning banning chemical weapons and creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe.

Taking part on the SED side were: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gunter Rettner, department head of the International Politics and Economics Department; Manfred Uschner, deputy department head of the SED Central Committee; and Professor Karlheinz Lohs, director of the Chemical Toxicology Research Department in the GDR Academy of Sciences. On the SPD side: Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD Executive Committee and member of the Bundestag; Karsten D. Voigt, member of the SPD Bundestag Group Executive Committee; and Hermann Scheer, Bundestag deputy. The talks are taking place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

The SED representatives were received at Cologne-Bonn airport by Karsten D. Voigt, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG, and other public figures.

Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, deputy chairman of the SPD and chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, met Hermann Axen for a talk on Thursday. Hermann Axen conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were cordially reciprocated.

In the talk, questions on the struggle for safeguarding peace, particularly the consultations between the SED and the SPD with respect to ridding Europe of chemical weapons, were discussed. Hermann Axen and Hans-Jochen Vogel exchanged views on current international problems. The talks proceeded in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

'Significant Advances' Reported

LD011125 Hamburg DPA in German 1039 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, 1 Mar (DPA) -- SPD and SED politicians announced in Bonn today that constructive results and "significant advances" have been made in their talks on chemical weapons disarmament. SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, head of the SED delegation, was subsequently received by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher for an exchange of views. Axen will also visit the Federal Chancellor's Office at the invitation of Minister of State Wolfgang Schaeuble.

At a news conference held at the Friendrich-Ebert Foundation headquarters, Axen again stressed the "very businesslike, very constructive and very responsible-minded atmosphere" of the talks, which were attended by SPD politicians Egon Bahr, Karsten Voigt and Hermann Scheer. Axen spoke of "important advances in the realization of our task to work out proposals for freeing Europe from chemical weapons." Without mentioning details, he spoke of the joint solution of complex, major issues, while the details of problems still had to be clarified. He announced a "positive response" from East Berlin.

Voigt, who is to brief the Federal Chancellor's Office, announced results which could be a basis for government negotiations. This fourth round of talks and their improved and more open atmosphere have shown the mutual interest in reaching agreements.

HONECKER CONFERS WITH IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTER

LD281436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Feb (ADN) -- On 28 February Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of the interior of the Republic of Iraq.

During a friendly talk Erich Honecker explained the GDR's peace policy and stressed that for the GDR nothing is more important than to contribute jointly with all forces ready for understanding to the preservation of peace and elimination of the danger of war. The GDR strongly supports the solution of all international disputes through peaceful means and negotiation.

The two men expressed their desire to strengthen existing relations, on the basis of the joint struggle against imperialism, and to further deepen cooperation of the proven foundation of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The talk was attended by Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, and Diyab Muhammad al-'Alqawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Iraqi Republic in the GDR.

BRIEFS

CRANES FOR USSR -- New order for the delivery of another 700 railway slewing cranes to be supplied to the USSR until 1990 will be signed between the Soviet Union and the Leipzig-Kirow works shortly. This was announced by plant director (Gerd Neeb) today who also said that this quantity constituted more than 50 percent of the combine's goods production. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is very close and comprehensive, ranging from research and development to testing in various climates. Over 2,700 cranes from Leipzig are already in operation in the USSR. A new hoisting system for assembly cranes which is the most important competition project of the Kirow works for the 11th SED Congress, is of interest for Soviet nuclear power plant constructors because of its extremely large load capacity. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 27 Feb 85 D]

VIETNAM SHIPPING PROTOCOL -- Negotiations on sea transport between the GDR and Vietnam ended in Berlin today with the signing of a protocol for 1985 aimed at rational and steady development of transportation and goods handling processes. During the past year a newly established joint regular service of the shipping companies of the two countries carried some 130,000 tons of goods. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 25 Feb 85 LD]

COCOM SAID TO RESTRICT TRADE WITH SWEDEN

LD281201 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI) -- "The embargo policy of the United States, and the application of Coordination Commission on Control of Exports to Socialist Countries [Cocom] regulations upset an annual 120 to 140 million kronas worth of Swedish exports to Hungary," said Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Otto Herkner in Malmo. The Hungarian Politician is staying in Sweden on the occasion of Hungarian economic days, which started in Malmo on Tuesday, and of the session of the Hungarian-Swedish Cooperation Committee.

In the interview carried by Thursday's VILAGGAZDASAG Otto Herkner said that although the Swedish Government and trade organizations strove to pursue an independent trade policy, the Swedish companies, which want to continue to have access to advanced U.S. technology and the American market, yielded to pressure from the overseas.

Otto Herkner stated with satisfaction that last year Hungarian exports to Sweden had increased by 21 percent and imports by 16 percent. Commodities produced in cooperation accounted for 10 percent of imports and 20 percent of exports. Talks are underway on the establishment of Hungarian-Swedish joint ventures, and two ventures are expected to start this year. Joint action in third markets, mainly in the developing countries, is a prospective field of the development of economic relations and, the deputy minister added, there is a favourable atmosphere for such ventures in Sweden.

SEJM JUSTICE COMMITTEE ASSESSES AMNESTY LAW

LD281216 Warsaw PAP in English 1123 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 27 -- The Sejm (parliament) Internal Affairs and Justice Committee met here today to assess the implementation of last year's amnesty law.

More than 366,000 people benefited from the amnesty by the end of 1984. Penal establishments discharged a total of 35,564 people, including 635 convicted for politically-motivated offences, 1,498 women and 4,673 juveniles under 21. Over 117,000 of those amnestied were convicted for misdemeanours.

Those released from penal establishments and custodies were offered post-penitentiary assistance, the latter including cash allowances, clothes, tickets to get home, etc.

The amnesty was not unconditional. Penal proceedings have been instituted against 1,984 people who, having previously benefited from the law in question, committed fresh offences. 1,935 of those were put under temporary arrest, mostly on charges of theft, robbery or assault.

Only 5 out of politically-motivated offenders who had benefited from amnesty resumed activities disturbing public order. Three of them were put under temporary arrest.

The amnesty made it possible for politically-motivated offenders to avoid penal accountability provided they voluntarily turned into prosecution organs, Poland's diplomatic missions or consular offices, and revealed their illegal activities. 405 people surrendered in by the end of last year, hence before the deadline envisaged by the law.

PZPR COMMISSION VIEWS EXPANDED FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU281537 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- At its 25 February meeting the PZPR International Commission discussed the key tasks of Polish foreign policy, Poland's present economic relations with foreign countries, and the plan for developing these relations. The meeting was chaired by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and was attended by Jozef Kukulka, deputy chairman of the ZSL, and by Jan Fajecki, deputy chairman of the SD.

The meeting was also attended by the invited members of the ZSL Foreign Commission and of the SD teams concerned.

Vice Foreign Minister Ernest Kucza discussed the key tasks of the PPR's foreign policy in 1985 and presented its priorities -- Poland's comprehensive friendly cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries; mutually beneficial political, economic, and cultural cooperation with the developing countries; and efforts to restore normal relations with the capitalist countries. These relations must be based on partnerlike principles and on renunciation of political and economic pressure as well as of aggressive propaganda actions and other forms of interference in our country's internal affairs. E. Kucza stressed the favorable state of our cooperation with the neutral countries and with some NATO countries.

Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, and Anton Karas, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, introduced the discussion on our present economic relations with foreign countries.

Those speaking in the discussion included PZPR's Tadeusz Walichnowski, ZSL's Kazimierz Zabielski, SD's Jan Fejecki, PZPR's Ryszard Wojna, ZSL's Jan Czaja, SD's Alfred Beszterda, PZPR's Zygmunt Galecki, ZSL's Boleslaw Gendaj, SD's Ludwig Ochocki, PZPR's Zbigniew Kamecki, ZSL's Witold Lipski, and PZPR's Andrzej Wietrzykowski.

The commission confirmed the priorities and plans of Polish foreign policy in 1985 and criticized those activities of the bodies and services of some NATO countries that are unfriendly to the Polish people and harm European security and detente.

The participants in the discussion stressed most strongly those dangerous trends in the West which try to undermine the territorial and political status quo in Europe and question the Yalta and Potsdam accords. These trends are the main inspiration and mainstay of the revisionist and revanchist claims in the FRG.

The commission agreed that the present commitment of the Polish economy to the international division of labor is inadequate in terms of our needs and overall economic potential. This is evident in the fact that Poland's share in world trade is twice as low as it is in world production and that our per capita export is very low compared with other countries. This means that our foreign trade is now one of the basic barriers that restrict the room to maneuver of our economic policy.

The priority task in this situation is to radically increase the Polish economy's export capacity through structural changes and through systematically giving preference to export production. This policy should be clearly exposed in the 1986-90 socio-economic plan and in the long-term plan up to 1955. It is necessary to exploit opportunities for developing food exports and the export of small-scale production plants.

Efforts to tighten comprehensive links with the socialist countries remain the basic line of the strategy of developing Poland's economic cooperation with foreign countries. This cooperation makes it possible to effectively resolve the country's basic problems of development, above all of the problem of raw materials, energy, and technological progress.

Last year was full of activities favorable to decisive progess in the integration of the Polish economy with the economies of the CEMA countries. The CEMA summit meeting was an event of special significance. Government bodies should focus their attention on the complete and punctual implementation of this meeting's decisions.

As for our bilateral relations with the CEMA countries, our long-term cooperation with them is based on the programs reaching up to the year 2000. We have already signed such programs with the USSR, Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary and will sign them this year with the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Cuba. Our basic task now is to define in more detail the general directives of these programs in the course of coordinating the 1986-90 socioeconomic plans. Special accent should be placed on developing the advanced form of cooperation, including above all production specialization, co-production, and direct cooperation between the Polish plants and those in the fraternal socialist countries. The present state of this cooperation should be regarded as rudimentary in view of the fact that the opportunities for development are considerable.

Developing countries should play a greater role in Poland's economic cooperation with foreign countries. The developing countries' share in our trade is insufficient in relation to needs and opportunities. Cooperation with these countries should be backed by favorable economic and fiscal measures.

The burden of the restrictions imposed by the United States and some of its allies continues to encumber our economic relations with the developed capitalist countries.

The participants in the discussion also drew attention to cooperation with the Poles abroad and to the need to win the support of the individual groups of such Poles for Polish foreign policy, for presenting a positive image of Poland in the world, and for restoring the authority of their mother country in the international arena.

The meeting stressed the important contribution of the ZSL and the SD to implementing the key lines of Poland's international policy and economic relations with foreign countries. This contribution was made through the bilateral cooperation of the ZSL and the SD with their partners in the world and through militant activities in the Sejm, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, and the Social organizations.

The International Commission expressed its thanks to its secretary Czeslaw Dega, who is going to work in another field, and decided to recommend Wlodzimierz Natorf as its new secretary.

OPZZ'S SUDOL VIEWS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LD282107 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 28 -- Asked by the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA today why Poland still stays out of the World Federation of Trade Unions WFTU, the OPZZ national agreement of trade union's foreign relations boss said that "if the OPZZ Council comes out in favour of this issue at one of its next meetings, only the formal side of the matter will remain to be settled."

Head of the OPZZ Bureau for International Cooperation Andrzej Sudol also said "the OPZZ will present an application for the renewal of (Poland's) membership of the WFTU at the WFTU Bureau meeting in Hungary next April, and from that moment on we can become a member of the WFTU, which we co-founded in 1945.

"In practice, for a considerable period of time, we were present in the WFTU through our participation in international works of branch trade unions internationals at the WFTU. Currently, over 30 our federations and national trade union organizations [word indistinct] with or-are members of those organizations. [sentence as received]

Speaking about (?cooperation) with socialist countries, Sudol said, 1984, we had plans for cooperation with only two socialist countries, and now we have [words indistinct] for all of those countries with [words indistinct] unions from socialist [word indistinct] account for 90 per cent of our international contacts."

Reviewing possibilities of cooperation with trade unions in capitalist countries, Sudol stated that "unfortunately, there are still instances of biased actions launched by leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions or the World Confederation of Labour who display an unfriendly attitude. They urge their member organizations in capitalist and the developing countries to boycott cooperation and discontinue any kind of contacts with the [word indistinct] movement," stated the OPZZ representative.

Sudol added that "we have normal contacts with some of the trade union organizations (in capitalist countries), namely in Austria and the Scandinavian countries. For example, we expect a visit by a group of several dozen unionists from Denmark and Sweden.

"We are (?hoping) to participate in a conference of trade union activists from the Baltic countries to be held in Denmark. A delegation of the French Trade union organization paid a visit to Poland last November and [word indistinct] considerable prospects for resuming normal relations with that major organization," [words indistinct].

OFFICIAL ON PRICE INCREASE FOR FLOUR, SUGAR

LD281617 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] At its Monday 25 February meeting, the Council of Ministers adopted a decision to defer and re-evaluate proposed price increases and reductions on rationing. Here is an interview with Antoni Gryniewicz, deputy minister at the Price Office.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Yesterday, in a television interview, Gebala, minister of labor, wages and social affairs, spoke about the implementation of decisions made at the recent Council of Ministers session concerning increases of the lowest pensions. These decisions also apply to your office, the Prices Office. How do you intend to implement these decisions?

[Gryniewicz] We are already completing work concerned with recommendations of the Council of Ministers session and this week we intend to publish a report on changes in prices for the first half of this year.

[Question] What will these be?

[Gryniewicz] First I would like to say that we take into consideration the generally formulated postulate on not concentrating price increases in one period of time. Hence, the proposals presented for consultation on price increases have been spread over three stages and will be implemented during the first half of this year.

[Question] In the first stage, we intend to make price increases first of all on those articles which, during consultation, created the least reservations and least doubts, particularly price increases for flour, and flour and grain products. This increase is linked to a simulatenous lifting of rationing of flour and flour and grain products.

[Question] What about bread? This is after all a flour and grain product.

[Gryniewicz] Obviously bread -- as a result of a price increase of flour -- bread, and other bakery products, and also flour and grain products, will also be increased.

[Question] What else should we expect from the first stage?

[Gryniewicz] In the first stage we also intend to increase the price of sugar. However, not to the extent which would allow us to lift sugar rationing.

[Question] Mr Minister, a lot of controversy during the consultations, which has also been expressed in the National Trade Union Accord stance, was caused by the proposals for increases in prices of fuel, power, hot water and gas. What will it be like [word indistinct]?

[Gryniewicz] Yes, we intend to deal with anxieties and expectations stemming from the proposed price increases for the whole range of costs associated with housing. In connection with this, we do not intend to increase this year the price of central heating and hot water. Thus this increase will be postponed to next year.

[Question] So one can say this constitutes a consistent implementation of the decisions made at the Monday session of the Council of Ministers concerning postponement of increases.

[Gryniewicz] Yes, but I would like to stress that although the social expectation could be that this would be a postponement over a longer period of time, worries about the market equilibrium, particularly prevention of a worsening of the lack of market equilibrium [as heard] does not allow us to stagger these price increases over many stages or over a longer period of time than the first quarter of this year.
[end recording]

URBAN ON BISHOP TOKARCZUK, TORUN TRIAL REACTIONS

AU281046 Warsaw PZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Feb 85 p 4, 5

[Excerpts] Another press conference was held on 19 February for foreign journalists in the INTERPRESS Press Center in Warsaw. The conference was attended by Minister Jerzy Urban, the press spokesman for the government. Below, we publish the transcript of the conference.

J. Urban: I regret that at my previous press conference I referred to the Government Bureau for Cooperation With Trade Unions as a former bureau. This was wrong and has caused a natural anxiety within this bureau. This was wrong and has caused a natural anxiety within this bureau. Of course, I was mistaken. This is all I have to say on my own behalf.

Robert Forbes, REUTER: When in India, General Jaruzelski said that investigations might be started into Poland's involvement in an espionage case in India. Have any investigations been made? Any results?

Urban: I have nothing to say in this regard. Whatever was to be said about this case in its present development was said by General Jaruzelski at his press conference in New Delhi.

Renate Marsch, DPA: During the Torun trial Piotrowski said that Bishop Tokarczuk had collaborated with the Gestapo. What he said has been published by the mass media. Have the Polish authorities made any inquiries into these allegations? Where did the Ministry of Internal Affairs get the information about this collaboration? It is said that an Italian daily called IL GIORNO, which is not on sale, was the source.

Urban: The information was taken from that Italian periodical, which also published photocopies of the documents on the subject in question. No Polish authorities are capable of pronouncing an opinion on this case or of investigating it because, in line with Polish law, the statute of limitations applies to the allegations made against Bishop Tokarczuk by that Italian publication. There is no legal possibility for looking at this case because it is no longer within reach for our laws.

Robert Strybel, the Polonia Press: According to the press communique issued by the Episcopate Press Bureau, hundreds of thousands of people from the Przemysl Diocese have sent protest letters to the government in support of Bishop Tokarczuk. Are such protesting letters reaching you or any other people in the government?

Urban: I have seen such protests, which were signed by dozens or perhaps hundreds of people and not by hundreds of thousands.

We are also receiving letters about the pressure exerted from the pulpits that people should sign such protests. Some priests in the Przemysl Diocese continue to even threaten the faithful. For example, Father Tarnowski in Pelkino Gming (Przemysl Voivodship) said from the pulpit that the names of the parishioners who refuse to sign protests would be called out during sermons. Father Lepak from Hurko Gming coerced the faithful to sign the protests, saying that he would punish the recalcitrants by calling out their names from the pulpit and by making difficulties in obtaining religious services. Father Kielbowicz from Wietlin Gming condemned the faithful for refusing to sign the protests, stressing that he would prevent the children of the refusing families from partaking of holy communion. I do not assert that all the people who sign the protests are under such compulsions, but the thing is that the issues of collective protests in our country are always subject to particular complications.

Alma Kadragic, ABC News: General Jaruzelski held his first press conference for Western journalists last November. His second press conference took place in New Delhi. Does the general plan such a conference in Poland in the near future?

Urban: General Jaruzelski also held such a conference in February or March in 1981, which means that the New Delhi conference was the third of this type. As for your question, all I can say is that I am ready to most warmly support the idea of another conference of this kind, but I cannot promise that my support will be effective.

Robert Strybel: Minister, does your bureau receive letters in connection with the Torun trial? What is the rough breakdown of the letters you receive?

Urban: I continue to receive unusually large numbers of such letters, but I am unable to classify them. It will be necessary to set up a unit that would analyze the letters for me. There are so many of them that I confess we are no longer able to keep track of them. There are all kinds, including many from the people who claim that they are believers, but that they are critical of the situation in the Catholic Church. They are above all critical of the political activities of some priests. For example, we repeatedly come across statements to the effect that people who want to relax and forget the affairs of the world in the church have to face pulpit discussions of worldly conflicts. There are also letters that contain criticism of nonpolitical issues and do not refer to the Torun trial. Such letters ask us why it is that bishops live in palaces in view of the fact that in Poland no one else lives in palaces. The authors of these letters are self-critical when they stress that there was much indignation about the luxuries in the apartments of former prominent leaders and that large-scale investigations were made into these luxuries, whereas nothing is being done about palaces and other such things. People also hint in their letters at the solemn religious rituals attended by bishops, who arrive in cars that are far above the cars seen in the streets.

GLEMP, IN UK, ASSESSES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD282331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, is visiting Great Britain and has taken part in a solemn mass in Westminister Cathedral to mark the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St Methodius. In the homily he delivered during the service, Cardinal Glemp underlined Poland's contribution to the Christianization of Europe and spoke of the Poles' sufferings during World War II. Cardinal Glemp also held a press conference where he stated, among other things, that church-state dialogue exists and is developing in Poland, although at present it has undergone a slight cooling-off as a result of the tragic death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

DEFENSE MINISTER SIWICKI SPEAKS AT PARTY MEETING

AU281156 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at the accountability meeting of the primary party organization of the Warszawa First Fighter Regiment of the Home Air Defense Forces in Warsaw -- date not given]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the discussion, F. Siwicki analyzed the views, proposals, and demands put forward during the meeting and stressed the basic echelons of the party play a special role in the organizational system of the PZPR because the party's personality is best seen in these echelons, in which the simplest yet the most important processes for party cohesiveness take place. In this connection, F. Siwicki emphasized that party members must now be in the forefront of the political struggle, develop views in every community, advance agruments, and disperse doubts, especially those of the young people. Discussing the immediate and long-term tasks of the party organization of the Polish Armed Forces, he stressed the need for increasing efforts in order to always enchance the combat readiness, and ideomoral, political, disciplinary cohesion of troops.

F. Siwicki also discussed the basic problems of the country's sociopolitical situation, its international determining factors, and prospects for its further development. He also answered questions from the floor. He extended wishes for further achievements in party and service activities to the regimental comrades, all PZPR members, all soldiers, and the Warszawa First Fighter Regiment.

GEBALA INTERVIEWED ON PENSIONS, DISABILITY BENEFITS

LD281553 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Here is an interview with Stanislaw Gebala, minister of labor, wages and social affairs.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Mr Minister, in January the Ministry of Labor published a Council of Ministers draft resolution concerning an increase in some pensions and disability benefits. Has anything changed after yesterday's government meeting?

[Gebala] Yes, quite a lot has changed. Yesterday the Council of Ministers confirmed and approved that the lowest base for the calculation for the lowest pension for employees will amount to Z10,300, which means that the lowest employment pension will amount now to Z7,000 [sentence as heard]. Initially, in documents presented for consultation, this amount was about Z6,600. The new benefits will encompass 87 percent of all old-age pensioners and those receiving disablement, whereas the initial version assumed about 82 percent. [end recording]

[Announcer] This week the ministry will publish details of new pensions and benefit payments.

OPREA MEETS GDR MINISTERS, SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL

AU282059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin/AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin/AGERPRES 28/2/1985 The 11th session of the Joint Romanian-GDR Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration has agreed on a concrete programme of activity for the implementation of the decisions made at summit level, special stress falling on the development of cooperation and specialization in production in peak branches -- electronics, electrotechnology, machine-building, chemistry and metallurgy.

The commission also established measures for an intensification of the use of joint research and to enhance and diversify the mutual deliveries of goods in 1985 and over the 1986-1990 period.

Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the joint commission, and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, chairman for the GDR in the commission, signed the protocol of the session.

During the session Gheorghe Oprea had working interviews with Werner Krolikowski and Gunther Kleiber, members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, [SED] deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and with Horst Solle, minister of foreign trade.

The sides looked into ways and concrete actions to develop the economic collaboration, cooperation and specialization in production and research and agreed on measures to intensify and implement these actions.

FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION VISITING KENYA

For Nairobi reportage on the visit to Kenya of a delegation headed by Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state for foreign trade and international cooperation, including their discussions with government officials on trade and technology, see the Kenya subsection of the East Africa section of the 1 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES DRUG PROBLEM

LD281945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Janez Zemljaric, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] established the protective prices of basic agricultural produce in 1985. It also discussed and adopted the spring sowing program. The plan is to sow 2.927 million hectates with crops this spring, or 5.9 percent more than a year earlier.

The council also passed the joint concept on combatting the abuse of narcotic drugs. The abuse of these drugs and the extent of the impermissible traffic have assumed serious proportions. The measures and activities taken so far have, however, not yielded appropriate results. In addition, some individual activities have not been sufficiently coordinated. Treatment of drug addicts continues to present a serious social problem.

"Bearing this in mind, the proposed concept should ensure, on a long-term basis, prevention of the use of narcotic drugs. Programs to be adopted by sociopolitical organizations, regions, towns, municipalities, and through individual social activities should make it possible for more efficient measures and activities to be taken to combat and prevent the abuse of narcotic drugs. In this context, the FEC adopted conclusions that recommended to executive councils of the republics and provinces that their organs should compile their programs. It also bound relevant federal organs and organizations to intensify their activities in implementing the joint concept to prevent and combat narcotic drugs."

In the sphere of relations with other countries, the FEC also discussed the report on the measures taken to extend aid to African countries affected by catastrophic drought. The Federal Executive Council decided today that Yugoslavia's humanitarian aid to the African countries affected by drought should be first and foremost in the form of food. Full support should also be extended to actions already taken by sociopolitical and other organizations and by the Red Cross of Yugoslavia.

NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCIES TO EXPAND SYSTEM

LD281335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0706 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- The 10th meeeting of the Nonaligned News Agencies Pool Coordination Committee will be held in Belgrade 4-6 March. This important gathering, hosted by TANJUG, is expected to contribute to efforts to further revive the development and activities of this information system that today involves more than 90 news agencies, and to give a fresh stimulus to a unified, more uniform, and speedier exchange of information within the pool. At TANJUG's initiative, the pool was set up 10 years ago by about a dozen nonaligned news agencies in existence at the time.

The Belgrade coordination committee meeting will involve almost all members of this body, as well as about a dozen other agencies and representatives of the United Nations and regional news agencies. It is expected that the meeting will adopt concrete projects, including the launching of an economic pool, that is, an economic information exchange system; tighter linking of regional systems of information in the pool; as well as aid to insufficiently developed agencies of the pool and to developing nonaligned countries that do not have their own national agencies. All these and other initiatives aim at the strengthening of nonaligned countries' national agencies as the basic sources of information to their own countries.

Of particular importance -- which is also the theme of the Belgrade meeting -- is the linking of the already existing telecommunications systems of the nonaligned countries' national news agencies and the creation of a communication ring that would provide for a more efficient redistribution of information from all the continents and to all parts of the world.

TANJUG distributes daily about 80-100 items of information from pool members to all parts of the world in several languages. By direct line with the United Nations, TANJUG transfers this pool service to the center of this world organization, and following a decision by the UN General Assembly, the service will soon be received in other UN centers.

DIZDAREVIC DEPARTS UAE; TALKS, RESULTS DESCRIBED

LD281318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0908 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Abu Dhabi for Belgrade this morning after a 2-day visit to the United Arab Emirates [UAE] and talks with its highest-ranking personages, during which the two countries reached an agreement to establish diplomatic relations, probably toward the end of this year.

When this is done, Yugoslavia will have diplomatic relations with half the Arab states of the Gulf. Yugoslavia now maintains diplomatic relations with Kuwait and Oman, but not with Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Qatar. All these countries are nonaligned countries with which Yugoslavia is developing successful cooperation, with frequent contacts within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and in numerous international organizations.

The federal secretary and the members of the Yugoslav delegation were seen off at the airport in Abu Dhabi by Ibn Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

During its 2-day official visit the Yugoslav delegation was treated with exceptional courtesy in the UAE. The federal secretary was received by UAE President Shaykh Zayid 10 minutes after arriving in Abu Dhabi, and also had several meetings and conversations with his host, Rashid ibn 'Abdallah, foreign minister of the seven-member UAE. Raif Dizdarevic invited Rashid ibn 'Abdallah to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Raif Dizdarevic also had talks with UAE Deputy Prime Minister Hamdan ibn Muhammad. All these meetings were dominated by bilateral relations, the Nonaligned Movement's activities, and problems in the Gulf region. At the same time, Raif Dizdarevic's aides met with their UAE counterparts to discuss in greater detail the ideas put forward and accords reached during the talks between the heads of the delegation. Agreement was reached during these talks to open a Yugoslav joint trade mission in Abu Dhabi and to promote contacts between the two countries' businessmen. It was also suggested that cooperation be started in the financial, scientific-technological, cultural, and information fields.

The hosts spoke very favorably about the work done by our enterprises and economic representatives throughout the region and in the UAE. After meeting Yugoslav citizens who work in the UAE, Raif Dizdarevic expressed his gratitude to the UAE Government on the position of our representatives.

The UAE press has given an exceptional amount of publicity to the Yugoslav delegation's visit. Today's press carries an interview granted by Dizdarevic to the UAE news agency, WAM, noting in the headlines that the two countries would shortly be establishing diplomatic relations.

The press emphasizes what the federal secretary had to say about the efforts being made by the Emirates and their president, Shakh Zayid, to help resolve international problems, especially in the Gulf region. The Emirates maintain good relations with both Iraq and Iran and have in the past made mediation efforts to end the war conflict between these two nonaligned countries.

In the same interview the federal secretary appealed to Iraq and Iran to end the war and respond to the peace initiatives of the Nonaligned Movement and various international organizations. He said that Yugoslavia and other nonaligned countries would continue to try to find a peaceful solution to the armed conflict.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed that the UAE and Yugoslavia hold identical views on settling Middle East problems, which depends on recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Dizdarevic described the setting up of the Cooperation Council among the Arab countries of the Gulf, at the same time expressing Yugoslavia's interest in maintaining the closest possible links with this group, which, he said, was based on the principles and policies of the Nonaligned Movement.

Returns From Visit

LD281524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade today after a visit to Iraq and the United Arab Emirates. Dizdarevic held talks with leading officials of these countries about bilateral cooperation and current international questions, as well as about the activity of nonaligned countries. Raif Dizdarevic was greeted at Belgrade airport by representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present were representatives of the Iraqi Embassy in Belgrade.

ITALIAN INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS PLANINC, DOLANC

Planinc Receives Scalfaro

LD272119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Luigi Scalfaro, Italian interior minister, who is paying an official visit to our country. During the meeting, which was attended by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, and Massimo Castaldo, Italian ambassador to the SFRY, attention was drawn to the positive development of friendly, good-neighborly relations between our two countries. Further promotion of this cooperation is significantly contributed to by cooperation between the Yugoslav and Italian government departments of internal affairs.

Dolanc Meets Minister

LD272126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, received Luigi Scalfaro, Italian interior minister, who is paying a visit to our country as a guest of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs. Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary of internal affairs, was present at the meeting.

INCREASING TRADE WITH POLAND DISCUSSED

LD282347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1524 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, February 28 (TANJUG) -- In 1985 Yugoslavia and Poland plan to increase the value of their trade by 11 per cent in order that it exceeds 820 million dollars. The above was stated at a session of the Yugoslav-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation which today completed work in Belgrade. Both sides stressed interest in expanding and promoting economic cooperation, particularly higher forms of co-production.

Last year the value of trade between the two countries totalled 740 million dollars of machinery and equipment, co-production, specializations, technology transfer and other forms of long-term cooperation, while deliveries of raw materials and semimanufactures accounted for 44 per cent of the overall trade. The two sides also agreed to the planned 30 per cent increase of trade in the next five-year period.

ASSEMBLY DEBATES DEVELOPMENT OF SERBIA

LD281847 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly held a session today. Presided over by Milivoje Stijovic, delegates discussed the results achieved, the trends manifesting themselves, and problems encountered in the development of the territory of the SR of Serbia, excluding the provinces, and the development of tourism in 1985.

Milovan Markovic, the presiding member of the SR of Serbia Delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, dwelled at the beginning of the discussion on the development problems of the SR of Serbia, excluding the provinces.

A number of clearly-defined measures, adopted in this year's economic policy documents at the proposal of the SR of Serbia Assembly, should make it possible to resolve a number of current economic problems in the economy of the SR of Serbia, excluding the provinces, which should already have been solved on the basis of a decision previously adopted. If this had been done in good time, difficulties would have been reduced. However, we are again confronted by delays in implementing some of the already adopted measures or by their insufficient implementation or by proposed solutions that fail to ensure the effective and timely implementation of the agreed policy, Markovic stressed.

I do not believe there is any need for a detailed description of the relative economic lagging of the SR of Serbia, excluding the provinces. This fact is clearly demonstrated in the analyses and studies which we have received and has also been confirmed in the Federal Executive Council's decisions. Consequently, this is an undeniable fact that should no longer be called into question.

The SR of Serbia, excluding the provinces, has objectively found itself in the position where in terms of the degree of development of its production capacities it is at the level of the three underdeveloped republics and in terms of the social product per capita it is 5 percent below the average for the country; in terms of its material obligation it ranks with the developed republics and provinces.

This means that the official classification is static and out of date, does not correspond to the actual degree of development of the republics and provinces, and fails to reflect development trends and results. At the same time it has the corresponding consequences, some of them very unfavorable consequences, and herein lies the basic paradox of the position of the SR of Serbia.

The complexity of the situation in Serbia, as you have noticed, is also illustrated by other data. According to the 1981 population census, the farming part of the population in the SR of Serbia, excluding the provinces, represents the largest group of the total population. Furthermore, unemployment is highly pronounced and represents a heavy burden on the economy and on society in the territory of Serbia excluding the provinces. Unemployment cannot be viewed separately from the total lag in the development of the economy, and the way of solving the problem of unemployment cannot be separated from the question of how and to what extent the causes of this lag are to be eliminated. In this connection, it is necessary to bear in mind, apart from the shortage of accumulation, two further difficulties:

First, the unfavorable socioeconomic structure of the population will force fresh contingents of the unemployed work force out of agriculture until the percentage of the farming population has fallen from the present 28 percent to below 10 percent, such as is the case in Slovenia today. Second, the large underdeveloped area with about 1.5 million inhabitants will be unable, in the foreseeable future, to provide employment for all of its working population, which will consequently exert pressure on the towns and other areas.

The period of high rates of economic growth was undoubtedly a more favorable period for eliminating the relative economic lag of Serbia excluding the provinces. Nevertheless, the long-term tendency of lagging in the SR of Serbia, excluding the socialist autonomous provinces, must be stopped even under the conditions of low economic growth which lie ahead of us. This is not an objective need of the economy of Serbia alone, but of the economy of the whole of Yugoslavia, Markovic stressed at the end of his speech.

After hearing Markovic, who noted among other things that this year the Federal Executive Council has met all its obligations in good time and in keeping with the resolution, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces adopted, without discussions, conclusions on the results achieved, trends manifesting themselves, and problems encountered in the development of the SR of Serbia, excluding the provinces.

The chamber noted that material provided under the heading "The Results Achieved, Trends Manifesting Themselves, and Problems Encountered in the Development of the Territory of the SR of Serbia, Excluding the Territories of the Autonomous Republics During the Current 5-Year Plan", which referrend to the period from 1981 to 1983 and to a part of 1984, and the attitudes of the Federal Executive Council on this matter showed that the tendency of relative lagging in the territory of the SR of Serbia, excluding the territories of the autonomous provinces, has basically remained unchanged.

The chamber pointed out the need for the appropriate federal organs to intensify activities aimed at the consistent and complete implementation of the conclusions and orientations defined, on the basis of proposals made by the SR of Serbia Assembly, in the resolution and other 1985 economic policy documents in order to ensure the speedier and more effective settling of these questions. It is also necessary, on the basis of the provisions of the social development plan for Yugoslavia for the period 1981-1984 and within the framework of regular procedures, to consider and propose other measures pointed out in the above-mentioned proposals made by the SR of Serbia Assembly.

The chamber considers that, in keeping with the basic guidelines for socioeconomic development and within the framework of Yugoslavia's economic policy in the period from 1981 to 1990, the development problems of the territory of the SR of Serbia, excluding the territories of the autonomous provinces, should be considered with special attention during the preparation and adoption of the social plans for the period from 1986 to 1990.

SERBIA SAWP NOTES CLERICONATIONALIST 'OFFENSIVE'

LD282304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1939 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- Although most of the activity of religious communities is proceeding within the limits of the principles accepted, they recently have been exceeded on several occasions and religious sentiments abused. A number of events lead to the conclusion that our society is exposed to a certain offensive by clericalist and nationalistic forces from the ranks of religious communities.

These warnings were sounded today at the session of the Serbia SAWP Conference coordidating committee for religious communities in the debate on SAWP's tasks regarding the activity of religious communities. In the introductory speech by Milan Backovic, chairman of the committee, examples of negative types of behavior and tendencies by three big religious communities were presented. Reactionary forces in the Orthodox Church of Serbia have recently been exerting systematic pressure on the leadership and on all positively orientated believers and priests in order to extort changes in the whole constructive attitude and behavior toward our community. Thus several crude attacks and pressures have been exerted on Patriarch German by way of "open letters," petitions, and public protests inside the church demanding a "more severe course" toward the state. The demand is made to "do something more boldly for the Serb church and people" than previously. Should this not be done, it is suggested to the patriarch that he tender his resignation.

Similar pressures, Backovic added, have been most pronounced after the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. The "appeal for the protection of the Serb people and holy shrines in Kosovo" was mentioned. There are also reactionary articles by individual professors of theology in PRAVOSLAVLJE, assertions by individual priests of the Sabac and Valjevo Dioceses contained in an "open letter to the patriarch about "four bleeding wounds," statements by individual bishops, the well-known celebration in Australia with Djujic and the extolling of Chetnik ideas, the activity of the schismatic church in America....

Regarding the Catholic Church, this is a question of clericalist and political ambitions, particularly since it does not like the restricted possibilities of influencing the young and thus there is criticism of the "imposition of Marxism" as a view of the world. On the whole events in Kosovo have been with malicious joy, fanning intranational hatred. The power of the church is demonstrated at mass meetings; religious propaganda material is being imported from abroad and there are links with foreign centers and political emigres. A significant part of activity by clericalist structures in the Catholic Church in the SR of Serbia, Backovic said, has recently been directed at supporting the well known action by the Zagreb archbishop to rehabilitate Stepinac. Similarly, Muslim clericonationalists, too, stress the alleged threat to their nation in our country, drawing the conclusion about the need for Muslims rallying and acting together and isolating themselves from members of other nations and religions. This, Backovic observed, is particularly noticeable in Sandzak where some excesses have also taken place. Certain tendencies of extolling revolutionary Islam, of being in solidarity with "Young Muslims" have also been noted, and the presence of some extremely reactionary organizations from Turkey and the Middle East operating through students also deserves special attention.

Official churches, in Backovic's opinion, practically never dissociate themselves from such phenomena, though in essence they do not agree with them. As opposed to that, a great majority of the priests affirm the attitude about the need to combat religious abuses and they dissociate themselves from them, in particular priests who take part in the work of priests' associations. In this context, Backovic pointed out the need to combat sectarian attitudes and lack of trust and understanding regarding the needs of religious communities and believers present in some environments.

VETERANS PRESIDIUM VIEWS NATIONALISM, DISUNITY

AU282111 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Today the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation discussed some aspects and occurrences of nationalism, and the tasks of the veterans organization. In the opinion of Vladimir Scekic and several others, the causes of nationalism lie in the general social situation in our country.

[Begin Scekic recording] There is a general disintegration of all social life, beginning with history, writing, and economics, and ranging up to science, philosophy, whatever, in all the spheres of education, and so forth. It has a devastating effect on the youth who were born and have grown in our community, this ideological federalization, this alignment behind the republics and provinces, even in the ideological respect. [end recording]

Scekic than drew attention to some conduct in the LC itself, which objectively favors nationalism.

[Begin Scekic recording] I could not accuse -- God forbid -- any of our leaderships, and very few individuals, very few, of nationalism, but I would accuse many of them because they create -- with their behavior, their political and statist behavior, with their closing of the homogeniety of the nation around the leaderships of the republican and provincial statisms -- isolation and awkardness, followed by a narrow-minded attitude and the reduction of the thoughts and ideas to one's own community, region, and nation.

I think that some statements by some leaders absolutely do not constitute democracy, democracy in our public life and the LC, that would be very praiseworthy and very desirable; on the contrary, they constitute anarchy in our life, and, above all, in our leadership. It seems normal to me that this democracy should be primarily in the party, in the basic organizations, in forums, in the central committees of the republics and the federation, in the party Presidium. The public should follow this public discussion. Arguments should be ranged against arguments. This would be democratic and this would be in the spirit of democratic centralism and party discipline. And what is decided is then implemented without a murmur.

We now very often do not know -- I do not want to generalize -- we very often do not know whether a political leader speaks in his own name or in the name of the forum to which he belongs. Why does he not speak about these things in the Central Committee, but actually goes to another republic and speak? Where is the SAWP, the central committees, the Federal Assembly -- depending on what is at stake? Therefore, greater responsibility and resolve of the leaderships is what is demanded, primarily the responsibility and resolve of the Central Committee and its Presidium. This is one of the main subjects in the general party debate on the Central Committee conclusions. It seems to me that it would be normal for the leader who lacks the will and the strength to struggle for the implementation of his conclusions, the conclusions of the Central Committee, to cede his place to young people who would be welcome to contribute much to the progressing movement with their energy, their spirit, and also with their not being burdened. This particularly applies to young people from associated labor who are least burdened with petty politicking. [end recording]

Radislav Nedeljkovic, pointing to the factors that must be borne in mind when one speaks about nationalism, also drew attention to the more and more pronounced occurrences of disunity:

[Begin Nedeljkovic recording] We can talk as much as you want about being united, and that the different views expressed are an expression of democracy. This is true. But if one's own views have been expressed on a problem for 5 years, and one lacks the strength to overcome these egoistic, partial interests, that is disunity. This is what discourages this society: We have lost the strength to solve these burning problems. I beg you, in such a situation, can the soil for the activities of enemies of all kinds be more favorable? In such a situation national leaders appear who offer prospects to their nation, and I think that we must see in these frameworks and in these dimensions where the present upsurge of nationalistic outbursts and occurrences comes from. [end recording]

'CHANGE' NOTED IN TIRANA VERSIONS OF SHEHU DEATH

AU281839 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] According to the latest official versions, former Albanian Premier Mehmet Shehu was liquidated because he met with the unbreakable unity of the party and the people. This explanation was published in the party daily ZERI I POPULLIT. The first official statement on Shehu's death said that he committed suicide at a moment of mental imbalance. According to another version presented by Enver Hoxha, head of the Albanian party, Shehu committed suicide when he saw he had been uncovered as a foreign agent. ZERI I POPULLIT does not cite any reasons for a change of the previous explanations. [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 28 February carries an item on this topic that provides no additional information.]

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON YUGOSLAV MUSLIMS CRITICIZED

AU271800 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Commentary by Enes Musabasic, Radio Sarajevo journalist]

[Text] The Iranian English Daily TEHRAN TIMES has made itself heard by publishing an extensive report on the situation of Muslims in Yugoslavia. Its basic message is Tehran's concern for the Muslims in our country and for their allegedly deteriorating position. The Tehran daily, worrying about the fate of the Muslims in Yugoslavia, presents a handful of generalizations and untruths. The TEHRAN TIMES writer first asserts that official propaganda against Islam is being conducted in schools and (?in the media) in Yugoslavia, that all religious (?writing) and publications have been banned since the war, and that the construction of new mosques has been stopped. It is further alleged that Muslims are being treated as second-class citizens. According to the TEHRAN TIMES, Muslims are in an increasingly worse position, particularly in Bosnia where, the daily says, they were forced to declare themselves Yugoslavs in the 1981 census. The Tehran daily concludes this long list of untruths and unfounded observations with the statement that many religious dignitaries, (?thinkers), and ordinary Muslims are in prison.

It is not even our intention to polemicize seriously with such tendentious articles, for it is difficult to do so with somebody who presents a picture of the situation and the position of the Muslims in our country without proper arguments and without knowing the basic facts, particularly at the present when we know that the Muslims live in a brotherly community in equality with the other peoples and nationalities.

For the sake of truth, however, one should ask who needs these fabricated sufferings of the Muslims in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is one of the most open countries in the world, and anyone who wished may come and see for himself the true situation in Yugoslavia, and thus avoid making the sort of mistakes the Tehran daiiy has made, deluding not only its domestic audience but also the world public.

After all, let us recall the recent reaction by the supreme Muslim leadership of Yugoslavia to the tendentious writing in the Saudi newspaper AL-THAWRAH AL-ISLAMIYAH in which the leadership exhaustively and concretely spoke about the actual position of Muslims in our country. The organization and work of the Muslims and other religious communities in Yugoslavia are based on freedoms guaranteed by law. This means that the activities of the Muslim community are also guaranteed by law. The Muslim community in Yugoslavia has never published as actively as it is now doing, for it publishes 25 titles yearly. Concerning the construction of mosques, let us mention that in Bosnia-Hercegovina alone over 400 new mosques have been built and 380 renovated since the liberation. Of course, this number is higher for Yugoslavia as a whole.

The leadership draws the attention of this editorial board and others to the fact that the Muslim community in our country has always been open to the well-meaning Muslim world.

Let us conclude. In the case of the Tehran daily, it has shown a complete ignorance of the facts and has intentionally twisted them. Is this an attempt to present ideas concerning the export of the Islamic revolution to Yugoslavia, ideas which nonaligned Yugoslavia rejected a long time ago as direct interference in the internal affairs of other countries? On the other hand, such writings in the Tehran press do the most harm to Iran itself and undermine friendly relations with Yugoslavia.

CONTADORA GROUP BACKED IN CENTRAL AMERICA CRISIS

LD281842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Feb (TANJUG)-- "Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will visit Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand in the middle of March." This was stated by Zeljko Jeglic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, at a press conference today.

Replying to a question about the present tense situation concerning Nicaragua, Zeljko Jeglic said:

"The Yugoslav principled stand about noninterference in internal affairs, nonintervention, refraining from threats and the application of force, as well as about respect for the inalienable rights of the people alone to chose the paths and forms of their internal development, is known. In the same vein, our resolute support for the respect of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and resolution of disputes by peaceful means and through negotiotions by interested parties, is also known.

"Yugoslavia believes that these principles which are incorporated in the UN Charter and the policy of the movement of nonaligned countries, should also be respected absolutely with regard to Nicaragua, which pursues an independent and nonaligned policy.

"As is known, Yugoslavia extends full support to the activities of the Contadora Group in seeking a political solution to the crisis in Central America, based on these principles."

Replying then to a question about the present situation in the Middle East, following the negotiations between Jordan and the PLO, the spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said among other things: "We assess positively the fact that in the talks between Joredan and the PLO the two sides have drawn closer together and this can only exert a favorable influence on the future course and results of these talks.

"We look upon the agreement within the framework of the broader efforts for a just solution of the Middle East crisis and above all for the implementation of the goal of the Palestinian people with regard to their legitimate rights for self-determination, including the right to their own state."

PROSPECTS FOR GENEVA ARMS TALKS EXAMINED

LD271834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0114 GMT 27 Feb 85

["Soviet-U.S. Negotiations: Positions Are Clear, a Verdict Is Expected; the Chances for Reaching a Compromise in Geneva Are Melting Away" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- Judging by what the Moscow press has been saying there are no longer any secrets in the secret file on the Gromyko and Shultz agreement for starting new arms talks. Both sides have revealed their positions and if the negotiators become entrenched behind them the Geneva negotiations are destined to fail. The only question is which delegation will be the first one to leave the negotiating table, because Reagan has already revealed that possibility for his delegation while the authorities in Moscow have already informed Washington that they will consider the negotiations to have been torpedoed unless the United States stops implementation of its space militarization plans.

So, what remains to be seen is who is going to close the doors in Geneva with a bang. This conclusion is inferred from the statements made recently by Reagan, Weinberger, and Shultz on the one hand, and Chernenko and Gromyko on the other. It transpires from everything said about this new U.S.-Soviet dialogue that the ideological initiator was the Soviet leader Chernenko and that he is the only one who has remained convinced, as he stressed in his recent letter to his electors, that an agreement between the United States and the USSR is "necessary and possible." On this occasion, too, he did not utter heavy words of accusation against Reagan's administration, unlike Gromyko who did not try to conceal his mistrust of the United States or his pessimism as far as the constructive aspect of the U.S. platform for Geneva is concerned. Among other things, he accused it of "easy-going attitude and levity" in approaching this dialogue.

In fact if the black forecasts by the Soviet foreign minister, omitted by Chernenko, come true, then the new negotiations could be a repeat performance of those conducted on strategic weapons and Euromissiles, only there is little chance that the Soviet delegation will abandon the negotiations first this time because its "net" could be used by the other party as a refusal to accept the possibility of any arms compromise. According to some semiofficial analyses here this would help Reagan's administration and its European allies, without any major consequences, to slip out of the devil-and-the-deep-blue-sea position they are now in because of their resolve to go on with their space military program with resistance against such plans from West European public.

More realistic is the assumption that the USSR will not abandon the negotiations, even if "it is compelled" to accept the U.S. space challenge. Foreign observers in Moscow, who believe that the new U.S.-Soviet negotiations have ended in a blind alley before they have even officially begun, expect these negotiations to be extended indefinitely. They explain this by reference to the Moscow interest in reaching some agreement sooner or later.

This is confirmed by the history of the negotiations, the initiative for which came from the Kremlin, and without any preconditions either, if you discount the insistance that the problems of nuclear stockpiles on the earth be considered jointly with the U.S. space defense plans.

It is this particular point that is causing the biggest problem now. It transpires that Shultz was too hasty in accepting this "tie" because on a number of occasions Reagan has whittled down the possibility of the United States being forced in Geneva to accept a moratorium on the implementation of the so-called defense antimissile and antisatellite system. On the other hand, Gromyko was categorical that this is the most important passage of any possible U.S.-Soviet agreement in Geneva, without which there is no chance of any compromise over reducing the nuclear stockpiles on the earth.

During the past 2 months the new Geneva negotiations have become the central issue to the Soviet public. Moscow authorities, as initiators of the agreement on nuclear weapons, believe that antimissile movements will be their allies because they are "a factor of pressure on the governing circles" in the NATO countries to distance themselves from "Washington's attempts to make Europe a scene of a nuclear conflict between the two blocs." Until 1 month ago the strength of these movements was highly appreciated here and it was not expected that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Bonn Chancellor Kohl -- who have been described here as "blind followers of the White House policy" -- could be encouraged to display reservations vis-a-vis the "star wars" program. "It has been shown that these assessments were wrong, but there has been no going back on the claim that it is only "a question of time before Mitterrand, too, will be in harness with Reagan." Also, the Kremlin's offers to London and some other NATO members to discuss the possibility of reaching separate nuclear agreements about reducing military stockpiles or of signing commitments on the nonuse of nuclear force have been either ignored or rejected. In addition, it appears that the diplomatic offensive Moscow was planning on the eve of the opening of the Geneva negotiations was late in starting. The original assumption was that from the Sofia meeting planned for January the heads of state of the Warsaw Pact member-countries should issue a joint document addressing themselves to the other bloc members and the world public, including various meetings and talks in Moscow and West European capitals. However, the Sofia summit was postponed for an unspecified time because of the illness of Soviet leader Chernenko. Out of the entire extensive program, including the previously planned visits to Moscow, only Gromyko's visits to Rome and Madrid are taking place.

In the assessment of the informed quarters and the Moscow press, the White House has projected itself into this empty space. It has doubled propaganda to obtain the support of its allies for the U.S. space military program and for the unity of Western positions on the eve of new Geneva negotiations. The result is an intensified position of the United States at the negotiating table while the Soviet Union has now replaced the customary vocabulary of appeals with warnings. In addition, one recalls the statements that the most dangerous thing for the stability of peace in the world would be "to minimize the USSR military potential."
[Signed] Slavko Stanic

TANJUG VIEWS 'OFFENSIVE' NATURE OF SPACE WEAPONS

LD272113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1032 GMT 27 Feb 85

["Star Wars -- Offensive Project" -- TANJUG headline; by military commentator Ivica Milicevic]

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 27 (TANJUG) -- The nature of space weapons is not defensive:

They are potentially an offensive system which can be used to destroy any target on land, sea, in the air and in space. Their ultimate objective is to secure strategic superiority for those who possess them.

The basing of weapons in space will undoubtedly be the chief controversy at the upcoming U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva. If the two sides reach no agreement on the issue, the whole complex of the talks could be brought into question.

The United States claims that the program, whose objective is to destroy ballastic missiles, is exclusively defensive, but a deeper analysis unveils the offensive side of space weaponry.

If the laser beam, the "ammunition" of space weapons, travels at the speed of light towards a missile still unlaunched and destroys it as soon as its fuel is ignited, then the side possessing space weapons is safe from first strike. In this way that side would gain the advantage of being able to launch its own missiles at its convenience and the "strategic defense system" would thus enable the implementation of possible offensive plans.

When one super power develops space weaponry, then it inevitably incites similar research on the other side. This leads to the unambiguous conclusion that, if "defensive" systems are based in space, the arms race will gain a fresh impetus, but this time at a considerably higher and more dangerous level.

BRIEFS

TANKER FOR USSR FLEET -- Rijeka, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- The shipbuilders of 3 May Shipyard today handed over to representatives of Moscow Sudoimport a tanker, Maurice Bishop, for the transportation of refinery products with a capacity of 16,400 tons, the second in a series of six identical ones that Rijeka shipbuilders are constructing for the fleet of the USSR. The constructed a total of 31 ships for this customer so far. The tanker in question is 151.5 m long, 22.4 m wide and is driven by two Jugobrod-Pilstik engines of 2,870 kw each. By the end of the year the remaining four tankers will also be handed over to Sudoimport. Konstantin Logachev, consul of the Soviet Union in Zagreb, attended the transfer ceremony. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 26 Feb 85 LD]

JORDANIAN OIL-GAS AGREEMENT -- Novi Sad, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Naftagas work organization in Novi Sad signed a new production cooperation agreement with the Jordanian NRA national oil company. It involves the use of repair equipment-cranes for specialized work on oil and gas drilling. In addition to the above agreement, an annex was also signed to the agreement concluded earlier on the use of Naftagas drilling equipment, which the Jordanian national oil company has used for 4 years. In this way the total value of Naftagas business in that country amounts to $5 million or, as Marko Janjic, chairman of the Naftagas Administration Committee, calculated, about $9,000 per day. According to Janjic, the Novi Sad enterprise acquired new business in Jordan against very strong international competition. Some competitors, for instance the Romanian enterprises, quoted prices that are one-fifth lower than ours, but the high quality of work we have done so far was crucial. Janjic said that about 50 our experts will be employed on the new work. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 27 Feb 85 LD]